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No. 2540

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SHORTAGES AFFECT PRODUCTION OF DRIED FISH

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 31 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Output at the four salting plants in Cacuaco, with a capacity for processing 200 tons of fish per day, has been cut back substantially, due to irregular supplies from EDIPESCA (distributing enterprise) according to what two officials from those production units told ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY] yesterday.

The approximately 10 tons of fish each unit gets irregularly, are far below the real daily output capacity of each of these units. "We had nothing to do for months after months due to lack of fish," one of the officials said.

The requirements for dried fish is enormous, both in urban areas and in the rural areas. It is a necessary food item for the people, above all in the rural areas, where the peasants are undergoing shortages due to the lack of fish. This is why the salting plant workers are trying to step up their output.

On the other hand, the "poor" fish qualities, which the salting plants get from EDIPESCA, such as marionga, catfish, or swordfish, mean that the products of the salting plant are sold at low prices and that necessarily leads to a constant deficit in the EPROMAR enterprise which is responsible for these units.

"What we produce does not suffice even for our wages. Like all sectors throughout the country, we want to increase our output but conditions are relative," said a worker.

The fact is that the workers, in spite of all difficulties, do not spare any effort to increase their output. The four units employ about 120 workers in a single shift.

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VISIT OF GDR, CUBAN DELEGATIONS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 31 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] At the end of a working visit in response to an invitation from our party, lasting about 10 days, the GDR delegation, headed by Siegfried Petzold, professor and doctor, Academy of Sciences of State and Law of the SED left Luanda yesterday for Berlin.

"Our visit was more than just an expression of friendship between the SED and the MPLA-Labor Party," said Dr Petzold upon being questioned moments before his departure. He also emphasized that the contacts maintained show that a great effort is being made in Angola to comply with the guidelines of the First Special Party Congress and that significant steps have already been taken in the consolidation of the people's government agencies and their structures.

Siegfried Petzold, who was accompanied by Horst Reinhardt, chief of the worker-peasant inspection sector, SED, was seen off by Zeferino Estevao, director, Government Agencies Department, Central Committee.

During its stay, the SED delegation maintained contact with various Angolan agencies connected with the party and the government in the ideological, legal, and economic fields; they also covered questions of interest to the operation of the people's assembly. On the other hand, the delegation traveled to the provinces of Cabinda, Benguela, Northern Kuanza, Southern Kuanza, Northern Lunda, and Bengo, as well as Luanda. It looked into the work done by the cooperatives and townships, the progress made in the political and economic fields aimed at the consolidation of the foundations for the construction of socialism.

Cuban Delegation Visiting Angola

A Cuban delegation coming from Havana has been in Luanda since yesterday afternoon; its delegation consists of Aida Mirabal, Raimundo Baptista, Horoldo Sotto, and Luis Saias, managing editor of the Propaganda Bulletin of the Cuban Communist Party's Central Committee, head of the revolutionary guidance department of the provinces of Matanzas and Oriente, respectively, and journalist with the party journal GRANMA.

Upon its arrival, the group from the Cuban Communist Party, whose mission is to exchange experiences, was received by Tany Narciso, chief, agitation and propaganda division, DIP /Department of Information and Propaganda/, Party Central Committee.

STATISTICS ON JMPLA MEMBERSHIP IN BENGUELA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Oct 81 p 9

[Text] Benguela. The record of JMPLA [Youth Movement of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Party Youth in this province over the last 2 years shows a membership of 5,274, including 966 women, organized in 460 clubs and 37 local work and school committees.

JMPLA-Party Youth in the province of Benguela also has nine municipal committees and their secretariats, three town committees, and one residence committee.

The results achieved now are due to the intensive work done to set up the party's youth organization in this province and to provide dynamic development and improvement for its operating mechanism with a view to carrying out the duties of supporting national reconstruction, the associative organization of the students, and the Agostinho Neto Pioneer Organization.

On the other hand, since JMPLA-Party Youth is the source and the support organization for the vanguard of the working class, the MPLA-Labor Party, the Party Youth Organization in the province of Benguela was always concerned with organizing members from the country's most representative classes in its ranks.

After 3 years of positive effort, we can now report that 31 percent of the organized members are workers and 20 percent are farmers and students.

However, difficulties and inadequacies persist in the development of the base organizations due to the low level of party consciousness among its members and insufficient readiness on the part of the organized members to go along with activities, as well as lack of discipline in organization, laxity, and negligence in the payment of dues.

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JMPLA YOUTH CONGRESS OPENS IN LUANDA

Foreign Delegations

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Just 2 days separate us from the First Congress of the JMPLA [Youth Movement of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Party Youth which will start next Saturday and which will continue until Tuesday, 10 December.

The work done so far will be analyzed and new guidelines will be started for the development of future work during this event which is so important to the life of Angolan youth.

The technical-material and human conditions have been completely created so as to provide a festive and happy climate for all congress participants. The degree of compliance with guidelines charted by the MPLA-Labor Party, regarding the work which the JMPLA-Party Youth must do among the people, will also be analyzed during the congress.

The theses to be presented at this great even are now complete and the delegates will concisely analyze them in order to enrich the debates so that the congress may come up with guidelines that would improve the organization of the young people as they carry out the tasks of the revolution.

Invited Delegations Continue to Arrive

The foreign delegations invited to attend the First Congress of the JMPLA-Party Youth continue to arrive in the country.

As of now, the delegations of Brazil, Poland, the GDR, and Korea are already in Luanda. The arrival of the delegations from the People's Republic of Mozambique and East Timor are scheduled for today. Contrary to what we announced yesterday, the delegation from the Union of Communist Youth of Cuba will arrive on Angolan soil only on 6 December. For today we also expect the arrival of the delegation from Guinea-Conacry (CJRDA), of the UNJA [National Union of Algerian Youth], and of the PAYM. Tomorrow we expect the arrival of delegations from Vietnam, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, S. Tome and Principe, and Chile. The delegation of the JMPR [Youth of the Popular Movement of the Revolution] of Zaire will arrive only one day after the start of the congress, that is, on 8 December.

Congress Opens

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Nov 81 p 2

[Excerpts] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola yesterday morning presided over the solemn opening session for the work of the First Congress of the JMPLA-Party Youth.

During the opening session, which was attended by members of the Political Bureau and the Party Central Committee, the congress officials were elected, the accreditation, editorial, and election committees were presented and approved, along with the congress secretariat, and the draft of the agenda, the program, and the internal congress regulations were also approved.

The presidium of the First Party Youth Congress consists of Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the members of the Party's Political Bureau, of the Central Committee Secretariat, of the National Committee of JMPLA-Party Youth, and the heads of the foreign delegations invited to attend the event.

Out of the 400 anticipated delegates, 380 are attending the congress and among them there are 52 women from all provinces of the country.

Afternoon Activity

The work of the First Congress of JMPLA-Party Youth continued yesterday afternoon with the receiving of the national committee's report presented by Bornito de Sousa, first national secretary of the organization.

Among other things, the report mentioned the process of organization and the internal life of the JMPLA-Party Youth, revolutionary education for student youth, the need for cultivating love of culture, recreation, and sports among the young people, and the organization's international relations, based on the guiding principles started by the MPLA-Labor Party in this field.

According to the document, the Party Youth has reached a membership of 74,870, organized in 6,073 units and distributed in various party activity branches.

The Party Youth organization process, the report recalls, was accomplished in two stages: the first one served to provide dynamic impetus, to create the medium-level leadership structure, and to promote membership recruitment; the second one was characterized by the internal organization of the organizational structure.

As for membership admission, the report emphasized that "not all militant youth members of the JMPLA-Mass Organizations have the quality to become members of the Party Youth"; this is why a process similar to the Party Rectification Movement is now being carried out with the essential objective of cleaning out the youth organization, uniting its members, and stepping up party consciousness, discipline, and organization.

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UNTA REPORT NOTES POOR RESULTS OF SOCIALIST COMPETITION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] The third quarter of socialist competition of the current year was characterized by interruptions in production, due primarily to the shortage of raw materials, and in the supply of water and electric power to a large number of enterprises.

This information was contained in a report by the enterprise distributed to the information media through UNTA [National Union of Workers of Angola], indicating that the situations mentioned made it difficult to organize both individual and collective competition since the workers, the particular sector or the particular shift did not want to assume any production pledges because under these conditions they were running the risk of not being able to meet them.

As of now, according to the UNTA report, a certain lack of enthusiasm on the part of the workers is due to questions of an administrative and organizational nature involving the enterprises and workplaces which do not correspond to the vitality and capacity of those enterprises to respond to the challenge. It should be noted that the main reasons responsible for the low output level among other things were to be found in the difficulties connected with the procurement of food products and the absence of consumer cooperatives, the lack of dining room facilities or their efficient supply, as well as the lack of raw materials which caused some specific sectors in each enterprise or work place to be closed down, generating lack of discipline and absenteeism.

These UNTA findings are confirmed by the fact that as of the end of the second quarter of socialist competition half of the registered enterprises did not submit complete reports on the development of this process and out of the 527 enterprises, which had accepted competition pledges, as of the end of the second quarter, only 480 enterprises and workplaces managed to comply, presumably due to insufficient internal organization.

Only 66 Enterprises Met Goals

It should be noted that out of the 480 finalist enterprises, only 66 reached the end with their production plans accomplished. In this way, output during the second quarter of 1981 dropped 5.33 percent as compared to the first 6 months of 1980.

It was furthermore reported that 496 enterprises, among which 333 were given awards, participated during the third quarter of socialist competition promoted in honor of the 59th anniversary of the birthday of the late lamented President Agostinho Neto.

As for the pledges that were accepted, 77 enterprises were rated outstanding. The average output obtained through this entire process was 70.57 percent, in other words, 8.5 percent less than at the end of the second quarter.

The highest output was registered in the fish industry and the lowest was recorded in light industry. As during other stages, the lack of raw materials both of domestic and imported origin, the lack of spare parts, the technical inability to repair damage, the lack of fuel, and the constant electric power cutoffs (in some cases also the high absenteeism rate) among other things were some of the main factors that caused the output and productivity drop.

Looking at the development of the socialist competition campaigns, the UNTA report noted that output is dropping considerably and that the cause is in plain sight. The heavy concentration of merchandise along the commercial port of Luanda, poor distribution of skilled personnel, combined with a free and easy attitude and disorganization in some sectors--these are some of the causes.

In this connection UNTA suggests that the first step to be taken would be to ease congestion in the port of Luanda by working mass volunteer workdays, along with the participation of the base apparatus of the party and the labor unions in checking on and managing the enterprises, rigorous implementation of disciplinary laws and intensification of political work with the workers, since all difficulties which the country faces fall upon the shoulders of the workers.

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AUSTRIAN EXPERT STUDIES MINING COOPERATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 6 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] Dr Walter Neubauer, general manager of the Austromineral Enterprise, which belongs to the VOEST [United Austrian Iron and Steel Works, Incorporated] ALPINE Group, recently paid a working visit to the country on an invitation from the Industry Ministry.

During his stay in the country, Dr Walter Neubauer, accompanied by the project director, engineer Peter Kuster, presented the technical and economic feasibility study on the integrated Kassala Kitungo project which comprises the exploration of deposits of magnetite in that region and its processing into iron sponge for use in domestic steel making.

The meeting was attend by the minister and deputy minister of industry, respectively, Bento Ribeiro and Justino Fernandes, Secretary in the Office of the President for Economic Affairs Adolfo Nsikalango, representatives of the planning and energy ministries, national directors of geology and the mining industry, of the heavy industry, of the planning office, of the National Iron Enterprise (FERRANGOL-UEE), as well as other officials from the Ministry of Industry.

Meeting with Finance Minister and Visit to Mocamedes and Northern Kuanza

Dr Neubauer also had an opportunity to be received in audience by Finance Minister Ismael Martins and held talks with SONANGOL [National Fuels Company] General Manager Herminio Escorcio.

In keeping with the schedule worked out, the general manager of the Austromineral Enterprise also visited the mining port of Sacomar, in the province of Mocamedes, the mining complex at Kassinga, the mining installations in Jamba (Northern Kassinga), and the Mussessa Mine where work is currently being done to repair equipment and modify the processing installations.

In the province of Northern Kuanza, Dr Walter Nuebauer visited the Kassala Kitungo Region, the place where a new mining complex as well as the hydroelectric dam of Cambambe are to be built.

The visit and meetings enabled that official to familiarize himself with the infrastructure facilities and conditions in the country regarding the establishment, during the next several years, of an iron and steel industry in keeping with the guidelines of the Special Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party. It must also be emphasized that, as a result of commercial relations existing between the Ministry of Industry and the Austromineral Enterprise, the first export transaction since independence took place last September involving 150,000 tons of iron mineral from Kassinga to Austria.

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EXPANSION PHASE OF PETROLEUM INSTITUTE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] The second phase of work on the installation of the Central Petroleum School, located in the vicinity of Ngunza, will be opened today, in a ceremony presided over by Petroleum Minister Jorge de Mora's (Monty).

The group of buildings constructed here now occupies a covered surface of 7,200 square meters, complete with teaching, housing, infirmary, and sports facilities.

The Central Petroleum School was established in 1979 by the Angolan government as a result of cooperation with the Italian Comerint firm and began to train basic and medium-level specialists for the national petroleum industry during the year thereafter; the first courses were being taught in refining, instruments, laboratory work, and production as well as electricity, lasting between 6 and 11 months, plus periods of specialization at the workplace.

Training began this year to turn out mechanics who will handle revolving machinery and automotive equipment, fitters, welders, fire-fighters, warehouse and terminal workers, and production technicians, to perform the necessary functions in the petroleum industry.

Applicants selected must have at least 9 years of schooling and in 1981 the school also received some foreign students, coming from the People's Republic of Mozambique.

With the completion of work on the second phase of the project, this technical and professional teaching establishment has the best conditions for meeting the objectives behind its establishment.

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SUBSISTENCE AGRICULTURE CHARACTERIZES UNDERDEVELOPED ECONOMY

Paris EUROPE OUTREMER in French No 618, Jul 81 pp 28-29

[Text] According to the World Bank, Burundi had a per capita GNP of \$180 in 1979. Nearly 50 percent of that income comes from subsistence agriculture. Inasmuch as 90 percent of the people (4.4 million inhabitants) depend on agriculture for their living, available resources are sorely tested. Per capita food production has stagnated, even dropped, in recent years. Every year, famine constitutes a real threat when climatic conditions are poor during the growing season. Coffee is the prime export crop (in 1980, 17,000 tons of arabica and 2,000 tons of robusta), followed by cotton and tea.

The main obstacles to the country's development are mainly the population pressure, underemployment in rural and urban areas, its landlocked nature, energy limitations and the low domestic financing capacity.

Demographic pressure is expressed by a density exceeding 154 inhabitants per square kilometer and results in the excessive splitting up of farms, whose average size is only 1.3 hectares per family. The country's landlocked nature is also one of the major structural handicaps to Burundi's development. Bujumbura, the capital, is actually over 1,400 kilometers from the closest maritime port. Consequently, the country depends entirely on other "transit" countries in order to reach a maritime port and cooperates closely with those countries in order to relieve the difficulties linked to that condition. Moreover, the weakness of the agricultural sector is at the root of the smallness of the local market. Burundi's limited economy is in fact further hurt by the importance of the nonmonetarized traditional sector, which is another obstacle to development.

In addition, Burundi is almost totally dependent on other countries for its mineral energy (oil) and water (electricity) supply, while the main national resource: wood, is being exhausted. This situation should change in the years to come thanks to the construction of a number of hydroelectric plants and the utilization of peat to replace charcoal.

The government is considering economic and social policy measures that should lead to the overall development of the rural milieu, the achievement of social justice and profound changes in society toward a more balanced society ready to participate actively in economic and social development.

As for the financing of development, Burundi's minister of planning believes that total investment needs amount to over \$6 billion. Foreign aid should play a very important role in the financing of these investments, he has said. In fact, he states, the rate of domestic savings alone will not make it possible to achieve that level of investments. The investment financing scheme as set up presumes that 60 percent of the investments will be financed by foreign resources. For its part, the mobilization of domestic savings would cover 40 percent of the investments.

Development Plans

In its efforts to put an end to the poverty, ignorance and sickness among its people, the government has set precise objectives within the framework of the 5-year plan for 1978 to 1982. The people must receive a complete, balanced diet, by an increase in and diversification of market garden production. Income must be increased by the creation of jobs, an adequate social infrastructure must be set up, existing services must be improved and rural cooperatives developed.

Within the framework of the government's efforts to build an economy based on self-sufficiency, the Organization for the Management and Development of the Kagera River Basin was formed in 1977, in cooperation with Rwanda and Tanzania. This operation was aimed at seeing that projects begun in 1971 to develop irrigation, electric power, navigation and the working of mines would experience a new boost with the backing of the organization. It was hoped that the Kagera hydroelectric plant and other plants whose construction began in 1977 would manage to free Burundi from its dependency on other countries for electricity and that the energy produced locally would stimulate mining production. In fact, the country's known mineral resources, heretofore limited, were considerably increased in 1974 with the discovery of a nickel deposit. In 1979, Burundi became the fourth African nation to participate in the solar energy program of the UN Economic Commission for Africa. Unfortunately, lacking resources, the government was forced to substantially reduce its financial contribution to the program. To bring Burundi out of this economic mess, financial needs for this decade are put at \$4.9 billion. Considering the high cost of service on the debt and the country's inability to increase its export receipts to the same extent, the government hopes that a large part of the sum will be supplied by the international community in the form of aid.

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CSO: 4719/232

BRIEFS

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS--On 11 August at the Bamougoum Military Camp, Minister of Armed Forces Maikano Abdoulaye presided over a double ceremony at which command was transferred from the retiring commanding officer of the Western Gendarmerie Legion to the newly appointed officer and from the retiring commanding officer of the 3d military sector to his replacement. The minister paid homage to Lt Col Mang Sylvestre, who held command for nearly 2 years with authority and competence. After introducing Lieutenant Colonel Mpay, who will now head the important unit, Abdoulaye recalled the role of sector commander. From 1976 to date, the minister noted, the Western Gendarmerie Legion was headed with authority by Col Boutouli Paul, just appointed by the chief of state to perform important duties within the Ministry of Armed Forces. He then introduced Lt Col Douala Massango, who will replace Colonel Boutouli. The minister was accompanied by Issa Bakary, special representative for the National Gendarmerie, and Brig Gen Pierre Semengue, general inspector of the Armed Forces. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 43, Oct 81 p 19] 11,464

MILITARY APPOINTMENT CEREMONY--The Mobile Intervention Company (CMI) of Garoua has a new commanding officer in the person of Sam Takwi Atchuntche, who replaces Bella Paulin. The ceremony at which command was transferred took place on the CMI grounds in Garoua, presided over by Youssoufa Doudy, provincial department head of security for the north. Also attending the ceremony was the 2d prefectoral adjutant from Benoue, all law and order officials and other prominent guests. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 43, Oct 81 p 19] 11,464

LIBYAN MILITARY EQUIPMENT--Libya has just delivered an important shipment of heavy equipment to the Chadian Army, it has been learned in Yaounde. A Fokker 27 and 1 Fokker 28 were delivered to the Chadian Air Force by Libya, along with several armored vehicles for the army. The equipment was shipped by Libya by road to Ndjamen, but also to several garrisons in the north, particularly Faya Largeau. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 43, Oct 81 p 19] 11,464

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS--Col Tataw James, commanding officer of the army, presided over a ceremony at which command was transferred from Tchemo Hector to Mbou Robert, the retiring and newly appointed commanding officers of the 23d infantry batallion and the Moungo military district. A presentation of arms and a huge parade followed the ceremony, which was attended by local administrative, political and religious authorities. Finally, a short work session brought together all law and order officials with the commanding officer of the army. In a solemn ceremony at the municipal stadium in Maroua, Lt Col Etoga Mbarga, appointed by a decree of the

chief of state, was installed as commanding officer of the 4th military sector. The ceremony was presided over by Dr Maikano Abdoulaye, minister of Armed Forces, who was accompanied by the general representative for the National Gendarmerie, Brig Gen Issa Bakary, Brig Gen Pierre Semengue, inspector of the Armed Forces, the governor of the Northern Province, Ousmane Mey, the commanding officer of the Northern Gendarmerie Legion, the prefect of Diamare, the president of the departmental section of the UNC [Cameroonian National Union] of Diamare and the mayor of Maroua. In addition, all administrative authorities and law and order officials from the Northern Province were present. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 43, Oct 81 p 20] 11,464

NEW APPOINTMENTS--A new commanding officer of the 151st Company of the Armed Forces has just been installed in Bonis, which is 7 kilometers from Bertoua. He is Capt Ekambi Rodolphe, 39, married and the father of three children. The ceremony at which command was officially transferred was presided over by Maj Aboussi Onana Clement, chief of staff of the army. It took place at the Bonis Military Camp and was attended by the secretary general of the province, administrative, municipal, political and police officials and the traditional chiefs. The usual ceremonies were followed by a magnificent parade made up of three sections headed by Capt Ekambi Rodolphe, who will replace Captain Nijikam, who will head the Ngaoundal company. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 43, Oct 81 p 20] 11,464

CHAD REFUGEES--From 5,000 to 6,000 Chadian refugees in Camroon and Nigeria have returned to Ndjamenia since the beginning of August. Some 80,000 to 100,000 Chadian refugees are living out de the country, some 50,000 of which are in Cameroon. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 43, Oct 81 p 20] 11,464

CSO: 4719/233

AMBASSADOR ON MISSION TO PORTUGAL, EMIGRANTS

Praia VOZ DI Povo in Portuguese 21 Oct 81 p 3

[Interview with Ambassador to Lisbon Corsino Tolentino by Carlos Lima: "Mission to Portugal Is Complex but Ground Is Fertile"]

[Excerpts] Comrade Corsino Tolentino, recently appointed ambassador of Cape Verde to Lisbon, was in Cape Verde a short time ago. Contacted in S. Vicente by the mass media, Corsino Tolentino granted an interview in which he talked about his activities as a diplomat.

C. L. [Carlos Lima]: Can you give us an idea of the way our diplomatic and consular activities are being viewed in Portugal, a country in which there is a strong group of emigrants from Cape Verde?

Corsino Tolentino: I view my mission in Portugal with an awareness of its importance and complexity. In addition to the fact that economic and cultural relations between Portugal and Cape Verde are multiple and intense, which already makes for much work, we must also consider two highly relevant factors: first of all, the size of the Cape Verde community living in Portugal; and, second, Cape Verde being represented in Spain, France, Italy, and Iceland by the ambassador based in Lisbon.

As you can see, this is a heavy responsibility which calls for determination and resources. We do have determination and as for the resources, the administration is getting them for us.

C. L.: What is the situation of our emigrants in Portugal and in the other European countries, in the light of the current job crisis?

C. T. [Corsino Tolentino]: The general situation of emigrants in those countries tends to get worse and we must admit that quite clearly. Unemployment keeps going up in all of those countries and there is an increase in the tendency toward preventing the entry of emigrant workers and to promote the return of those workers who are already there.

C. L.: The agrarian reform is one of the big current topics of discussion in Cape Verde. The draft of the Basic Law has already been discussed on the national level with good results. How did our emigrants view that transformation?

[Answer] The agrarian reform is a current topic as a matter of fact and I think that this is a situation that will continue for some time to come because it is a fundamental issue for Cape Verde and the survival of its people.

But I would like to say two things about this issue: first of all, the process of discussion is not over; as a matter of fact, I think it has barely begun and I believe that this is not a minor detail. Second, the emigrants do not yet have sufficient information on that issue. When they do get it--because the emigrants are not masochists--I assume they will react properly because where the law cannot benefit the emigrants, they will at least have a guarantee that they are not going to lose anything. Right now it so happens that some of them do get information of a general nature through their own initiative and they respond rather well.

I want to emphasize also that some emigrants, in the name of agrarian reform, have been severely misinformed and, on the basis of this misinformation, they have reacted badly. But I want to say again that the necessary information has not yet arrived although in my specific case I have already started supplying information to the community in Portugal.

5058
CSO:4742/85

AGRARIAN REFORM DESERVES CAREFUL CONSIDERATION

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 28 Oct 81 p 3

[Excerpts] The events of 31 August in Santo Antao, far from harming the debate on the agricultural question, constituted a psychological stroke favorable to the political effort of dismantling outdated social relations on which agricultural production is based in Cape Verde. The people's judgment on the troublemakers mobilized by the local "bosses" to prevent the people from the free exercise of their right to express their opinion on the other hand constituted an opportunity to demonstrate the democratic and revolutionary character of the zone tribunals. The dirty methods of the enemy were exposed to the entire population in the zones hit by the disorders, by the people attending the trials in large numbers. The enemy used an attitude of economic and psychological dependence inherited from the regime of slavery in order to stir up people who have nothing and who want nothing and get them to move against the established regime in Cape Verde. This explains the light punishment given which did not exceed 3 months of imprisonment for disturbing the peace.

More important than holding meetings is the creation of a climate of confidence in which dialogue and the debate of ideas would become easier, thus opening the way to a situation where the experience and valid knowledge of each and everyone can serve to enrich the preliminary project draft. It has as a matter of fact been possible to create an environment of wide dissemination of essential guidelines for the reform of agricultural structures not only through the meetings mentioned but also on the basis of conversations and discussions in small groups. This latter type of discussion proved to be extremely useful to the extent that it made it possible to eliminate misconceptions and to provide for a better understanding of each and everyone's problems. The verdict in the people's court for the accomplices of those who though it might be possible to exploit the confusion created by their rumors in an attempt to disturb the public peace, actually provided impetus for the dissemination of the main points of the agrarian reform and above all it helped bring the various population strata back down to reality. Throughout the long court proceedings before the judges, the accused and the spectators in the audience were able once again to find that the working people of Cape Verde definitely rejected the possibility of being manipulated by a group and

that the demagogic specter created by anticomunism no longer inspires any fear in the people.

Understood by the patriotic landowners, defended by the tenant farmers who own their own piece of land as well as by the sharecroppers and peasants who have no land, the draft of the Law for the Foundation of the Reform in Santo Antao constitutes a fundamental gain of the people of Cape Verde. But, as a farm worker in Paul said, it is one thing to read or to listen to the draft and it is quite a different thing to understand it properly and to grasp what it means. The people must therefore know how to listen patiently and to develop and continue the discussions, to perfect the methods used, stressing the explanation of essential issues (for example in connection with the elimination of partnership holdings), displaying a more open-minded attitude toward the acceptance of subsidiary solutions.

5058

CSO:4742/85

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

CONTINUED DETERIORATION OF ECONOMIC CONDITIONS NOTED

Dakar AFRICA in French No 135, Nov 81 pp 25-26

[Article by Jordi Vanescloo "Central Africa: What Future?"]

[Text] Was it a coup--or what? It was really a case of the patient treating himself with a traditional family remedy. Mr Dacko, the de facto ruler who spent months defending himself from imaginary enemies, provides yet further proof that in Africa one cannot govern a country and manage its development by preventing those who could serve as cadres from entering the country or participating in the process, even if all the billions international cooperation can provide are sunk into the venture. The military man who has just taken over from that incompetent civilian is only going to see more fighting unless he can understand that a nation is an entity composed of all its sons. When talent is kept out of the country, the foundations of the palace itself are undermined...perhaps the foundations of the barracks as well. Our correspondent has sent us a long letter. We have deleted the part, recounting the already familiar inglorious departure [of Dacko] under the eye of a French general, in order to concentrate on the important part: a disastrous situation which could lead to another Chad if the Central Africans should resort to violence to destroy a nation that has already come undone.

Before 1 September the coffers of the state were empty, according to Mr Bruno Losch, French economic adviser to UDEAC [Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa] (a sort of local EEC made up of Cameroon, Congo, Gabon and Central Africa). The annual budget, with its built-in deficit, has in recent years shown an increasing disparity between revenue and expenditures. This is first of all because the tax collectors were no longer able to collect taxes. Secondly, it was because of the strong likelihood that many public sector employees were drawing several salaries at once. Finally, it was because half of the funds allocated to public investment--a modest enough percentage already (4 percent of the GNP)--were devoted to debt repayment.

On 3 September a welcome transfer of funds from the Bank of France came to General Kolingba's aid. But that bail-out cannot mask the economic regression which Central Africa is experiencing in every domain.

Before reviewing the primary export sectors and state provisioners, it is appropriate to underline the fact that the country's isolation has continued to increase because of two phenomena: the silting up of Brazzaville's port, and the condition of the road network, which is in worse shape than during the colonial era. Add to that the prohibitive cost of air freight to complete this lugubrious picture and you will have at least a small idea of the problems with which investors in Central Africa--if any still remain--must struggle.

Let us look at diamonds, which account for 25 percent of overall exports. Production in 1980 amounted to 250,000 carats, not counting contraband, which is believed to equal legal production. Despite the upswing in market prices, production fell by 50,000 carats in a single year. However that may be, Central Africa's diamonds, which are primarily alluvial and produced on a small scale, amount to only a minute fraction of the world market.

The cotton sector is in absolute ruins. Cultivation of cotton began back in 1920, at the time of the great French colonial concessionary companies. Between 1970-71 and 1980-81, production fell from 50,000 tons to 20,000 tons. By way of comparison, neighboring Chad at the height of the war was producing 80,000 tons and Cameroon, on a smaller surface area, is now producing 60,000 tons, though cultivation was only just beginning in 1970. In terms of quality, Central Africa could pride itself on its fiber length, but the cotton bales take on a most unattractive yellowish color from their conditions of storage. Downstream, ICAT [Central African Textile Industry], the country's only processing facility, filed its bankruptcy petition several months ago.

Wood, like cotton and coffee, has suffered enormously from the vicissitudes of the country's isolation. Logs, once cut, often have to wait 6 months before finally being shipped out from the Congolese port of Pointe-Noire after a prolonged waiting period in the waters of the Ubangi or the Congo rivers. The state of the road between Central Africa and Cameroon is so dismal that accidents and mechanical breakdowns are frequent when transporting goods to Douala.

As for coffee, it has never recovered from financing the coronation of Bokassa through the Equalization Fund originally created to help the planters survive the collapse of market prices and the 12,000 tons of coffee produced currently comes mainly from northern Zaire. Theft on the drying sites has become an all too common tradition. Another threat to the cash crops is the fact that food commodities are becoming prohibitively expensive.

A bag of manioc that would feed a family of ten for a month costs Fr CFA 10,000, while an agricultural laborer often earns no more than 6,000 per month. This is why many planters are increasingly devoting themselves to subsistence crops.

A uranium deposit has been identified in the northern part of the country at Bakouma. Not far from the Chadian border there is an oil deposit. These

resources are not yet economically exploitable. And French investors believe the very costly work of building sufficient infrastructure to make them exploitable will have to await a very substantial increase in world market prices. The mere building of a road to gain access to those raw materials is estimated to cost Fr CFA 2 billion.

Worse still, the poor road conditions are matched by the very serious problems TOCAGES (Total Central Africa Management) has in provisioning its customers even when they are solvent.

Even information fails to circulate. How can a rapidly decaying state carry out a national policy when in many prefectures neither the police, nor the constabulary, nor the sub-prefect himself have an operating radio. The telephones barely work even in the capital city itself, and mail to the provinces often takes months to deliver. All these factors together explain why the hinterland--more and more cut off from the capital city--is retreating from the modern sector of the economy. The peasants, in their poverty-stricken condition and having to deal with rapacious government employees, must increasingly rely on traditional village self-sufficiency to meet their needs.

But the very high demographic pressure in this thinly populated country (2.4 million inhabitants spread over an area of 600,000 square kilometers) which has had very little development has altered conditions. Nevertheless, except for the savannah in the extreme north of the country and the outskirts of Bangui itself, it does not seem that malnutrition has reached alarming proportions. The people's diet--primarily consisting of manioc, bananas, ground-nuts and, in the rainy season, caterpillars--is still grossly lacking in protein and vitamins. This is aggravated by a complete breakdown in sanitation and public health systems and the total misunderstanding of Western therapeutic techniques. Doctor Issoire of the Pasteur Institute notes that indiscriminate use of antibiotics here has created penicillin-resistant bacterial strains which eventually could arise on every continent. In addition, leprosy, malaria, yellow fever and trypanosomiasis are still endemic.

9516
CSO: 4719/265

MEASURES ADOPTED AGAINST HIGH INCIDENCE OF CRIME

Conakry HOROYA in French No 2891, 8-14 Nov 81 pp 13-17

[Excerpts] The Regional Revolutionary Council of Conakry, in concluding its statutory meeting held at the Palace of the people 23,24 and 26 October 1981, with the participation of cadres from the three Peoples Communities of the capital city, in the presence of members of the national Political Bureau and under the exalted chairmanship of the Supreme Head of the Revolution, Comrade President Ahmed Sekou Toure, to examine the record of the various activities carried out by the political and administrative authorities in the region;

The Regional Revolutionary Council of Conakry examined, among other things, the situation created, not only in the Conakry area but also throughout the nation, by the laxity noted in the anti-social behavior of certain militants, which behavior has for some time been encouraging the proliferation of serious crimes committed both by adults and by adolescent youths;

After hearing the summary of the reports by the three Peoples Communities and following the pertinent and edifying analysis made by the secretary general of the state party, the Supreme Head of the Revolution, Comrade President Ahmed Sekou Toure, articulating the feelings of the members, the Regional Revolutionary Council ordered creation of a national working committee with the special task of studying all the basic questions and making concrete proposals for dealing with a variety of crimes and organizing the following strategic sectors of activity:

I--The struggle against theft in all its forms.

II--The struggle against diversion of public funds.

III--Ending acts of destruction, damage, misuse and theft of equipment from the government's technical installations.

IV--Ending the manufacture, importation, exportation, illegal sale, possession, use and consumption of poisonous substances, narcotics and toxic products.

V--The struggle against offenses against public decency and, more generally, against the ethical and philosophical-ideological principles of the Revolution.

VI--Rational and effective organization of the penal administration.

VII--Establishment of a committee on property verification.

At the conclusion of its fourth session, and after extensive debate and mature reflection, the CRR has reached the following conclusions:

Considering the edifying analysis made by the Supreme Head of the Revolution at the conclusion of the 1981 meeting of the Regional Revolutionary Council of Conakry, during the course of which the Leader of our State Party opportunely guided the reflections of all the members of the political assembly; that the country has in recent times experienced a serious disturbance in the social environment as a result of the frequency of theft, the widespread diversion of public funds, offenses against public decency, and the consumption of drugs and illegal toxic products;

Considering that especially serious anti-social acts are observed to be frequently committed in the capital city and in populated areas throughout the country; that such acts include acts of brigandage, thefts of every kind, banditry of every sort, alcoholism, moral degeneracy, consumption of drugs and various toxic products, offenses against the internal and external security of the state by means of diversion of public funds;

Considering that these more serious infractions are being increasingly committed, doubtless by adults who have reached the age of majority, but even more frequently by minors who are left to their own devices and whose anti-social behavior upsets the public and creates intolerable strains within social groups and among the people;

Considering that all the participants in the CRR agreed that such a shameful situation could only have been made possible by the manifest failure of parents, in not keeping adequate watch over their children and not maintaining sufficient control over them;

Considering that the participants, through objective and rigorous self-criticism, acknowledged that the executive authorities of the state party are themselves partly to blame, because of their lack of vigilance, their continued neglect, in not having rigorously and exhaustively made use of the means already at their disposal, for the regrettable situation we now see;

Considering that the discussions held during the working sessions of the CRR resulted in the following measures which should be considered as measures passed by legislative authority and which should be ratified by the National Directorate of the State Party and by the Supreme Head of the Revolution.

I--A Bill Concerning Suppression of the Following Offenses Which Have Been Considered and Analyzed:

1--Theft in its various forms.

2--Diversion of public funds and property.

3--Destruction, damage and misuse, in any form, of property belonging to the nation's economic patrimony.

- 4--The preparation, illegal sale, use and consumption of drugs, alcohol and toxic products.
- 5--Any form of offense against public decency, or the internal or external security of the state.

II--Concerning the Civic Brigade

The text of a decree creating a civic brigade at the party organization level is proposed.

III--The Special Vice Brigade

The need for reactivation of the Special Vice Brigade already created by Decree No 0608/PRG/77 of 12 December 1977 and which, more than ever, should play the substantial role it has been given usefully and effectively at all levels.

It is established within the ministry of the interior and security and attached to the directorate of public security (Articles 1 and 3).

IV--A proposed decree on reorganization and reform of penal administration operations, so that order, discipline and safety can be completely restored in the prisons, halfway houses, penal centers, where henceforth the productive utilization of prisoners and inmates should necessarily be encouraged.

V--A proposed decree creating a committee on verification of property.

General Conclusion

It appears clear that the National Directorate of the State Party and the Supreme Head of the Revolution have already done much to create the best possible conditions for protecting family life and saving minor children, whatever the cost.

It is up to those cadres responsible to carry out scrupulously and diligently the vital tasks that necessarily fall to them.

What needs to be done then is to make sure that this vitally needed procedure is fully carried out.

A deadline in the near future should be fixed by the National Directorate of the State Party, at the end of which it must be ascertained whether the officials concerned have scrupulously carried out their tasks.

Ready for the Revolution! The CRR. Conakry, 29 October 1981

9516
CSO: 4719/262

MEMBERSHIP IN PAN-AFRICAN INFORMATION AGENCY APPROVED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 6 Nov 81 p 1

Text Maputo (ANGOP)--On Tuesday, the People's Republic of Mozambique formally joined the Convention of the Pan-African Information Agency, thus becoming the 11th country to sign the document.

The agreement was signed by Mozambican Information Minister Jose Luis and by Sheikh Usmane, director-general of PAFNA who went to Mozambique as member of a joint delegation of PAFNA and UNESCO.

Speaking after the agreement's signing, Jose Cabaco expressed his satisfaction with the visit by the joint delegation, promising that Mozambique would completely discharge its obligations toward PAFNA. "Mozambique's participation in PAFNA," said the Mozambican governor, "will not be merely formal but will be active and effective."

"We need a strong instrument to make the echo of our voice heard," said Cabaco, and he added: "PAFNA must be the indispensable arm" through which the African countries "will learn to prize what unites us."

The Mozambican minister emphasized the importance of information in southern Africa "where there is a growing confrontation between independent Africa and the last bastions of colonialism."

Need to Train Journalists

Usmane Diallo stressed the importance--to PAFNA and UNESCO--of the Maputo Journalism School. He said that the African countries today still depend on information coming from the big Western news agencies, emphasizing the need for establishing a new international information system.

Upon being interviewed at Mavalane Airport (Maputo), shortly before leaving for Luanda, Ronald Schreyer, one of the members of the UNESCO delegation, said that this UN agency very attentively follows the creation and expansion of the Maputo Journalism School and the institution of intergovernmental programs for the professional training of journalists among the African countries that use a common language.

After outlining certain projects recommended by UNESCO, Schreyer said that the first journalism course would probably be opened in July 1983 with some students from Angola, Sao Tome, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, and Mozambique.

"Investing in journalism," said Usmane, "is one of the best objectives we can pursue. Journalism has a key role to play in providing dynamic impetus and mobilization for the people." The leader also said that "PAFNA is destined to promote a correct image of the continent and beyond."

According to the same source, the regional bureau of PAFNA in southern Africa is to be opened in at the end of 1982.

5058
CSO:4742/85

EDITORIAL TAKES PRETORIUS TO TASK ON AG 8

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 6 Nov 81 p 6

[Text] Agreement and Consensus

The new leader of the NP [National Party], Mr Kosie Pretorius, apparently still doesn't know -- long after the Southwest has become independent -- through what process we have come into being.

He is pursuing a sort of virginal policy for girls under 18: father's word is still law and nothing else is to be considered outside of dad's authority.

He interprets objections to Proclamation AG 8 simply as "breach of contract." But the same NP of which Mr Pretorius is the leader had objections itself when that proclamation was adopted. Thus no "breach of contract." The matter is not at all as complicated, somber or sinister as Mr Pretorius pretended the night before last in Tsumeb.

Proclamation AG 8 does not have to be altered if its enforcers use their intelligence instead of their prejudices. Nothing and no one other than Mr Pretorius and his party are forcing the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] to deviate from the attitude it had when it accepted in good faith that the Southwest National Party would adhere to the assumption that Proclamation AG 8 would be applied in accordance with the general policy of non-discrimination.

What Mr Pretorius says himself but apparently doesn't understand is that AG 8 is an interim constitution. It is not for eternity. Moreover, it will be subject to alterations when the Legislative Council finalizes the constitution for an independent Southwest. The DTA's attitude was that AG 8 should be left unchanged until that time. It was further accepted, as the Administrator General has stated on occasion, that difficult matters which arise from that can be solved through discussion and negotiation.

Mr Pretorius and his party cannot be ignorant of the incalculable damage they are causing the Southwest and in particular the DTA by interpreting AG 8 in such a manner that it becomes a stick with which to strike the DTA.

It is easy to act the way Mr Pretorius and his party do if they themselves don't have to suffer the consequences. It is easy to say on behalf of someone else that one's word must be kept when the consequences of that boomerang on him. Mr Pretorius and his party abuse opportunities which the DTA has created through great effort and patience, and then they expect the DTA to put up with that.

What kind of political morality is that?

Mr Pretorius is a fine one to talk of "breach of contract" when, faced with certain circumstances, there should be serious reconsideration on certain matters.

What does Mr Pretorius' apartheid's contract of 20 years ago look like today? What became of the Immorality Law and the Law on Mixed Marriages? What became of Mr Pretorius' promise to reinstate those laws again later for whites? When will the Southwest become the fifth province of South Africa? When will the Odendaal Plan be fully realized? When will the "homelands" of the Southwest get their independence?

Mr Pretorius has recently been talking of a referendum according to which it should be determined whether the Southwest should become independent as a unitary state or not.

But to what did the South African Government, the Turnhalle and the whites commit themselves in the 1977 referendum? Mr Pretorius wants certain decisions -- and important decisions at that -- changed, but when the DTA demands on very good grounds that certain practices must be summarily discontinued, it is committing "breach of contract."

Mr Pretorius cannot be taken seriously. He should give less thought to agreements and more to consensus, for behind him there are many agreements which have been quietly forgotten!

8700
CSO: 4701/14

POPULATION DENSITY, SCARCITY OF ARABLE LAND POSE MAIN PROBLEMS

Paris EUROPE OUTREMER in French No 618, Jul 81 pp 40-41

[Text] A demographic explosion and growing scarcity of arable land characterize this mountainous country which, although tiny (26,338 square kilometers), is nevertheless densely populated (4.8 million inhabitants in 1978). Located at the meeting place of Central Africa and Eastern Africa, its annual population growth rate of 3.1 percent is one of the highest in the world and the average density (182 inhabitants per square kilometer) is one of the heaviest in Africa. Because of this density, soil erosion and deforestation are particularly serious.

With a GDP of \$848 million, Rwanda has a per capita GDP of \$188. Over 46 percent of production comes from the agricultural sector, mainly subsistence agriculture, which occupies 96 percent of the population. The share of the manufacturing industry is 14 percent. During the 1960-1979 period, the GDP rose 4 percent (1.1 percent for the per capita GDP).

The challenge of the development task over the next decade is on a par with the problems encountered in a country called upon to face an accumulation of the most formidable limitations and obstacles in the organization of development, problems that are certainly common to all the least developed countries (LLDC's). Other problems more specific to the national context are: the country's geographic isolation and its dependency on neighboring countries for access to the sea; its few natural resources; the demographic explosion in the face of increasingly scarce arable land, the shortage of jobs in nonagricultural productive sectors and the scope of essential needs not met (nutrition, education, health, housing, drinking water supply); the low level and uncertain nature of export receipts, where a single product dominates: coffee, whose wide-ranging fluctuations make any approach to planned development difficult; inadequate budgetary means, given the imperatives of a policy to transform economic and social structures and the needed response to the people's minimum needs; and the limited nature of the market.

Development Plans

In 1979, the government responded to the need to encourage self-sufficiency by trying to mobilize and decentralize the work force. The second 5-year development plan (1977-1981) set as its main objective an increase in the profitability of local food production. It was therefore mainly based on rural development.

The strategy adopted for the 1980-1990 decade aims to see that the people's basic needs are met, with particular attention being paid to the most deprived population groups. The main objectives are to achieve food self-sufficiency, create jobs, modify education, improve housing and renew the structures of the health system.

In order to meet these objectives, the government of Rwanda admits that it has to take measures in the following fields: It is necessary to increase physical investments and those in the productive infrastructure, endeavor to conserve the soil, increase the role of the private sector among the productive sectors and carry out administrative and agrarian reform. Investments must rise from 20 percent of the GDP at present to 25 percent by 1986 and 30 percent by the end of the decade.

Costs projected for the development of the strategy during this decade amount to \$3.2 billion. But given the lack of national resources, the country will be able to supply only \$4 million.

11,464

CSO: 4719/232

SOUTH AFRICA

SEPARATE FLIGHTS FOR TOP EXECUTIVES CONFIRMED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 17 Nov 81 p 10

[Article: "Companies' Top Executives Seldom Fly Together"]

[Text] Spokesmen for various large companies yesterday told DIE BURGER that members of their top executive bodies never travel together in large groups. They were commenting on the weekend airplane crash which practically wiped out the whole top management of a Johannesburg steel company.

Mr Ralph Roseman, assistant general manager in the personnel department of an insurance company in Pinelands, said that the company's top executives are definitely not allowed to travel together.

"The rule we try to apply is that not more than three members of the management should travel together. Our company does not have its own plane, and therefore it is very unlikely that all the executives would travel together," he said.

According to a spokesman for an engine marketing company in Bellville, it is not always possible for members of its top executive body to travel separately, but they try to do it as much as possible.

Mr Colin Alcock, managing director at the company's headquarters in Johannesburg confirmed this position and noted that the executives only travel on scheduled flights. However, if members of the executive have to make use of light airplanes, then they travel separately.

A spokesman for a large fuel company in the city said: "Even though it is not a policy that senior executive officials of our company do not travel together by plane, it is customary, whenever possible, to avoid such a thing."

Mr Brian Robinson, managing director and chief executive official of a trust company in Capetown, said that the unofficial policy of his company, to the effect that no more than three senior officials should travel together, will probably become official in the near future.

A spokesman for the American embassy said that it is the general policy of the American government that its senior officials should not travel together. Hence, President Ronald Reagan never travels together with his cabinet members.

"In 1974 the writer Irving Wallace published his novel 'The Man,' in which he described how the American president and most of his cabinet members died in an explosion. The only survivor, a black secretary of commerce, then became president."

"I believe that this story contributed a great deal to bring the seriousness of such a situation to the attention of the public," the spokesman said.

According to a spokesman for the British embassy, the royal family does not have a firm rule in this regard. However, he said that it is unlikely that the family would travel in a large group, because each of them has to meet his own commitments.

8463
CSO: 4701/16

SABOTEURS APPEAR TO CONCENTRATE ON POWER PLANTS

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 14 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] Pretoria--The sabotage of the two transformers at the Rosslyn secondary power station could have been prevented if the Pretoria City Council had accepted the recommendation of the local area committee that industrialists in the area patrol the areas where the power stations are located.

Industrialists in the area have considered the matter to be so serious that they themselves have instituted a patrol service. The power station was visited at least once every hour, but they could not set foot on the grounds.

Reportedly a patrol of the BMW Company had visited the power station on Thursday at about 10 am, just a few minutes before the explosion, but he did not notice anything suspicious.

Conference

It was learned that 5 months ago, at a meeting of the local regional committee, a decision was made to recommend the protection of the power station to the City Council. This decision was made in connection with the various sabotage incidents at the power stations of East Transvaal.

The PKG [Pretoria Power Company] and the Rosslyn association of industrialists held a conference and decided that industrialists in the area themselves be responsible for the establishment of security facilities and for patrolling the areas.

Among other things it was recommended that the power stations be sealed off with double fences. The inner fence should be electrified, lights installed, dogs and white security personnel should patrol the grounds of the power stations.

City Council

According to one industrialist in Rosslyn the City Council was approached with respect to this matter and it recognized that this is a problem area; however, nothing more has been done in this respect.

A spokesman of the Pretoria City Council yesterday stated that he had no comments with respect to assertions by industrialists that the municipality has been approached on security arrangements.

On Thursday evening, at about 10 o'clock, the power station at Rosslyn was hit by four explosions. Thereafter the entire northern section of Pretoria was left without power for hours.

Power

Saboteurs gained access to the grounds by cutting an opening in one of the fences. Two of the transformers were seriously damaged by explosions caused presumably by limpet mines which are manufactured by the Russians; this is what a police spokesman said.

Following the explosions the power for the entire Rosslyn industrial area, Pretoria North, Maountain View, Hercules, Bon Accord and Dorantia was disrupted for a long time.

However, for most of the area, the power supply was restored by early yesterday morning with the exception of several factories in Rosslyn which were still without power at noon. It is possible that the power supply will not be restored fully until Monday.

The factories most seriously affected by the disruption of power are: the Datsun Nissan, Angus Hawkin, Poole, Paper Packaging Industries, Irmco Plastics and Paulstra.

Roadblocks

According to a spokesman of Datsun Nissan Company their loss in production is estimated to about 600 motors valued at approximately 500,000 rand.

Spokesmen of the other factories affected by the power interruption have, on the other hand, stated that they will catch-up with the loss in production and that they have not incurred any great financial losses.

According to a police spokesman, by late last evening, nobody had yet been arrested in connection with the incident. Roadblocks, set up at several points around Pretoria, did not turn up anything.

On 24 April of this year seven limpet mines exploded in La Mont, Durban, and two transformers were destroyed.

On 4 June a limpet mine was discovered at a petrol depot in Alberton. If this bomb had gone off the entire depot would have been destroyed.

On 21 June terrorists struck three times with the result that two transformers at Arnott, five at Cambden and one between Delmas and Rietvlei were destroyed or damaged.

7964

CSO: 4701/13

WHITE SURVIVAL DEPENDS ON BLACKS ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 14 Nov 81 p 11

[Text] In this abridged rendering of a chapter in his new book "Priorities for Coexistence" which has just appeared at the Tafelberg-Publishers in Capetown, Dr Anton Rupert says that if the black farmers in the national states are allowed to own their own land and to work it, he believes that they will be able to feed themselves. New land to the homelands must be granted on the condition that it be sold to the black inhabitants of the homelands.

As far back as the Second Economic National Congress in 1950, I stated that it is our duty to help the black man develop his own homeland industries and insure his livelihood. Economic reasons have brought him out of his region and only economic reasons can keep him there. I also pleaded that, "as apparent from our good intentions and sincere efforts, we set up a Bantu Development Corporation with a view of providing local industries in the black regions in a discrete manner." This corporation was not established until 1959 and then it took nearly a decade before many people wished to accept it.

Clash

This idea of a development corporation was the first public formulation of the cornerstone of our group's policy of "progress through an industrial partnership." In the years that followed this principle of equivalent collaboration, on the basis of a true partnership, was developed further within the Rembrandt Company group.

Unfortunately this policy of partnership resulted in a clash, in my own country, between myself and the prime minister then in office; the result was that, as a whole, development suffered a painful defeat.

In 1959, when our directorate unanimously decided to start a factory in partnership with the coloreds, out of courtesy I proceeded to inform the prime minister then in office about this. The result was that the prime minister threatened to shut down the factory, because in order to train the coloreds we were going to temporarily use white experts under the control of a colored directorate.

The same year saw the establishment of the Bantu Investments Corporation; however, the participation of white entrepreneurs in homelands development was forbidden.

In parliament people were saying that I would not be allowed to exploit the blacks and that the flow of white capital to black areas would lead to integration. After my experience with the effort to start a factory for the coloreds I did not at that time consider anything of the sort for the blacks. But up until today I still cannot understand how the creation of jobs can be considered as exploitation.

As a result of this restrictive policy the Bantu Investments Corporation's efforts at developing the homelands on its own (the corporation is now known as the Economic Development Corporation) have not had the desired results.

Prosperity is definitely contagious; but so is poverty. If we want to progress together in southern Africa then we will have to be willing to push each other up the ladder. You cannot help yourself by pulling someone else down the ladder and there is a good chance that you will fall down yourself.

It is our task to strengthen the hand of the conservative black man in his struggle against the undermining forces of our time. A mission to Malawi, a mineworker in Zambia, the helping hand of a railroadman in Mozambique, a doctor in Lesotho, all these are doing more for the survival of white civilization in Africa than all the idle talk of apprehensive people. Doctors are not returning from Lesotho with black hands; but their hearts are returning much whiter than before!

Developing black areas in southern Africa could be sparing misery in many other African states if logic wins out over emotions and if what is of importance is done first. If the unemployed could vote for the things which they would like to have, I am sure that they would vote for more jobs and certainly not for more political rights! Economic independence is acquired through hard work, but that is the one true independence. It is therefore worth sacrificing for it.

Personally I believe that if for example new land is granted to the national states the condition must be that the land must be sold to the black inhabitants of a state. The profits from this sale can then be used for the further development of the state.

Borehole

My view is based on the belief that, if everything belongs to everybody, then nothing belongs to anyone. Could one expect a farmer to have a borehole drilled for him and then make it available to the public? Or...why must he repair a water pump which is being used by another as though it were his own? If black farmers were allowed to own and work their own land, I believe that they would be able to feed themselves. The farmer must at least have the feeling that the land he works and the fruit of his work will be his own for an entire generation.

Sensible development requires that, if we give lands to black states, we must also give them knowledge; otherwise we will ultimately find ourselves in the position where we must give them the land and the food as well.

Developments since the historic Carlton Deliberations between the prime minister and the business sector sparked the hope that development questions would from now on be handled in a pragmatic manner. We are about to get away from a crisis

management of the economy to a better coordinated planning...we are becoming the architects of change and renewal and not the victims of them.

The formation of the Small Businesses Development Corporation, as a joint undertaking between the private sector and the government, for the purpose of looking into all the requirements of small businesses among all of the population groups, is a beautiful example of common collaboration in the interest of mutual progress.

We who are from Africa, white Africans who originated in this soil, must dedicate our experience and energy to the uplifting of our compatriots and to our immediate black neighbors. Even if we were to give them the entire area of southern Africa, without us as the catalyst, they would not be able to manage a full fledged existence.

Our task is so great and the forces which are marshaled against us so formidable that there is no time left for pettiness. There is simply no more room for those who try to build personal prestige on the basis of negativism.

Conclusion

There are those who say that my way of thinking is too liberal. In the eyes of some people it is, of course, a sin to have any such thoughts; but I try to think in a realistic manner and probably am more conservative than I am getting credit for at times.

Keeping what is worth the trouble to keep: this is the point to which I dedicate myself, and the longer I keep at it the more I come to the conclusion that we can continue to exist only if we put the black man and the black nations in our midst in a position to also want to preserve those things which we want to preserve.

There is only one way of doing this. See to it that they get a share in the things we want to preserve. If we would learn from our own experience and if we would help the black man to become a well paid worker in his own area, build his own small business, get a share in the production resources of his country and in this latter instance have him get control or shared control, then soon enough we will have more and more people who will not be able to afford to become revolutionaries.

7964
CSO: 4701/13

SLOWER POPULATION GROWTH BRINGS HIGHER STANDARDS FOR COLOREDS

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 14 Nov 81 pp 1-2

[Text] In the course of an interview Prof Jan Sadie, chief of Stellenbosch University's Bureau for Economic Studies, told DIE BURGER that if the slower population growth among the coloreds continues it will be instrumental in leaving little more than the mere difference of skin color between the whites and the coloreds.

Demographically speaking the colored population of South Africa has come of age. The result is that the social gap between coloreds and whites has narrowed.

This is improving the possibility of collaboration, at least on the side of the whites. However, as Professor Sadie put it, the burden of discriminating measures is being felt more and more and is causing displeasure.

Hardly a decade ago the coloreds were still being classed among the societies which have contributed to the world's "population explosion" and the multiplication of their numbers was limited by hardly any other factor than by victims of poor health. Since then population growth has been affected, to an increasing extent, by the choice of smaller families.

The extent of the transformation which the colored community has undergone cannot be determined exactly until the results of the 1980 census are available. In the meantime reliable estimates of demographic magnitudes are being made.

Trends

At the start of the sixties this community exhibited the usual trends apparent in the explosion stage. Namely: the declining number of deaths and a birth rate which was not only constantly high, but, due to improved health conditions and a conducive longevity structure, climbed even higher. The result was that the natural growth rate of 20.7 per 1,000 during the Second World War rose to 32.5 per 1,000 during the period 1960-65.

Thereafter the death rate maintained its declining trend, however, the birth rate declined faster and now stands at about 32 per 1,000 compared to a maximum of 47.9 in the period 1955-60. Correspondingly, at the present time, the growth rate of the population has fallen to 2.1 percent per year. This is one-third lower than that of the 1960-65 period. What happened in the colored community within a decade corresponds to what happened among the Asians in 25 years.

The phenomenal drop in fecundity can also be shown in a different manner: The average number of children born to a woman (regardless of marital status), during her fertile life between 15 to 50, dropped from 6.8 to 5.1 during the 1970-75 period.

In this process not less than 140,000 births were prevented in the 5 year period 1970-75; therefore (after taking into account the probable death rate) there were 120,000 fewer children under 5 years old which had to be fed.

A random sampling study shows that women in the peninsula are using modern family planning methods at an increasing rate.

A Strong Middle Class

The years since 1965 have been a period of radical socio-economic transformation of society. Among other things this can be measured by the rise of the trained labor force. Between the years 1960 and 1977 the percentage of the labor force tied to agriculture dropped from 22 to 13; the percentage of trained and semi-trained blue collar workers increased from 27.7 to 34.6 and that of the trained and semi-trained white collar workers from 8.7 to 18.6 percent.

Moreover, the living standard of persons in untrained positions rose significantly. The community experienced the rise of a strong middle class with established middle class values. This part of society, which no longer regards a child as an economic asset, but as an economic burden (whatever all his other contributions to well being may be), has increased and along with it the proportion desiring and striving for a higher family quality has also increased.

The social gap between the coloreds and the whites has narrowed and this is improving the possibility of collaboration, at least on the part of the whites.

Even from the point of view of pure political accounting the new demographic order of things holds less of a threat (real or imaginary) to self-determination on the part of whites.

These demographic turn of events mean that the projections made at the start of the seventies must be revised by more than just a small measure.

Acceleration

The level of fecundity which, according to suppositions in the 1973 projection should have been attained in 1985, has already been realized in 1970-75--more than 10 years earlier.

If this level of acceleration is maintained, then the colored population will not number 4,890,000 by the end of the century, as projected, but 4,293,000, or 597,000 less. This will bring down its total share by more than 1 percentage point, a considerable difference.

In this respect their performance corresponds to that of the whites whose fecundity has also fallen considerably. But of more importance than the limitation

of population size is the favorable effect on the longevity structure of the population.

By the end of the explosion stage children under 15 years of age represented more than 46 percent of the total and less than 51 percent of the people were in the 15 to 64 age bracket where they can contribute to economic production.

At this point those people in the productivity life stage should have earned an average wage equal to that of whites; however, the latter should be able to maintain a 20 percent higher living standard on account of a lesser dependency burden.

The ability of parents to feed and clothe children, to give each one more individual attention and to keep them in school longer produces a progeny of higher quality with more initiative and imagination which in turn has a good influence on the ensuing progeny. This is a process of increasing progress and getting away from the oppressions of a poverty culture.

An analysis has shown that the thinning out of the number of students in consecutive school grades has lessened greatly in 10 years. Out of an original 100 students in Sub [grade] A, 14 have already reached grade 10.

Smaller families mean less danger of undernourishment and brain damage in the infancy stage. An increasing number of people is thus put in the position of being able to accept jobs that require more training and pay more and, as Professor Sadie stated, the relative limitation in the supply of unskilled labor can make it possible to bargain for better conditions.

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ARMED FORCES SUFFER FROM TOO FEW TECHNICIANS

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 14 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] Pretoria--The armed forces are being bogged down by an acute labor shortage, especially in the technical ranks, according to a statement made last evening by Chief of the Air Force Lt Gen A. M. Muller. The shortage is having the effect that armed forces vehicles are not being properly maintained. The upkeep must be carried out by the private sector and as a result the military technicians are starting to lose many of their skills.

"We are now engaged in trying to recuperate lost ground and the air force can proudly say that its proficiency in this respect has reached a point where we can look ahead with confidence"; so stated General Muller.

He was speaking at a display of logistical support vehicles at the Snake Valley Air Force Station. This was the first display where the public was able to get better acquainted with the new maintenance system used by the air force through which supplies, spare parts and other cargoes are transported.

Utilize

Among the things demonstrated was how four servicemen transferred a 20 ton container from one heavy truck to another within a few minutes.

General Muller said: "The air force has not yet reached the stage where it can utilize the maintenance system to the fullest; however, a good start has been made."

It would be a folly to curtail the effective striking power of advanced and expensive aircraft and of other air force equipment through deficient logistic support. Much publicity is being given to armed forces operations, but little or nothing is being said about logistic support without which these operations would have been impossible.

General Muller pointed to Operation Protea, in which supporting personnel of the air force played a very important role and worked a 24-hour day for 13 days, because it was necessary to depend a great deal on air transportation to make the operation the success that it was.

General Muller also mentioned that the vehicles estimates for the air force were cut by about 60 percent after the various units began to make use of a pool system. Previously followed was the policy of completely equipping each unit with its own fleet of vehicles.

Yesterday about 85 vehicles took part in the parade mobilized for the occasion and a large variety of vehicles used in the air force, from bulldozers to Cactus missile carriers, were shown.

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SOUTH AFRICA

WILEY DISAVOWS COLORED EXPLOITATION MYTH

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 17 Nov 81 p 17

[Article: "Exploitation of Coloreds a Myth: Wiley"]

[Text] That the National Party [NP] and the Afrikaners exploit the Coloreds is a myth which needs to be destroyed. The real exploiters of the Coloreds, especially those in the Western Cape, are the English speaking so-called liberals, said Mr John Wiley, NP member of parliament for Simonstad, yesterday at an NP meeting in Capetown.

Mr Wiley, who addressed the NP St Martini branch of the Capetown-Tuine borough on separate development and group areas, said that the illness of liberals all over the world, including in South Africa, is the fact that they pay lip service to high ideals, but are unwilling to make any personal sacrifices for it.

History proves that under the "liberal" government, before the National Party came into power in 1948, the Coloreds were blatantly exploited.

Right to Vote

Other myths which must be exposed are:

- That the Coloreds have lost their right to vote. Before 1948, only about 50,000 of them who met certain qualifications were allowed to vote in certain electoral districts in the Cape and in Natal. These groups of colored registered voters were exploited in the most sinister way by "liberal" politicians. It was under NP rule that a new constitutional apportionment was created for them.
- That District Six has been taken away from the Coloreds. This area and Woodstock used to be rich neighborhoods, but their inhabitants moved away during the depression following the Second War of Independence. Greedy landowners stepped in (many of them again so-called liberals), bought those properties dirt-cheap and started renting them to colored people. Under "liberal" rule, these areas, as well as Windermere on the Cape Plain, have deteriorated into the worst slum areas imaginable.

Separation

It was the NP government which cleared away the slum areas and developed a new, decent housing allocation for the Coloreds with housing projects such as Mitchell's Plain.

- That the separation of groups and races is the work of the NP. Long before the NP came into power, the coloreds in the Newlands, for example, had been living apart -- primarily at the insistence of the WP [Western Province] Rugby Union, under the leadership of the Hamiltons and the Villagers.

Under the "liberal" management, the same rule applied on the Newlands cricket field.

History proves that for hundreds of years, apartheid had been a part of the government in the Cape, even during its most "liberal" periods, commented Mr Wiley.

Crumbs

The few colored members who formerly served on the Cape city council and the two on the Provincial Council were symbolic gestures on the part of the liberals to soothe their conscience. The colored representatives did not mean a thing for the welfare of the colored people.

The colored people still had to be satisfied with the crumbs which fell from the table of the liberals -- as is the case again now with the referendum in Constantia. What eating and entertainment facilities have the old, established "liberal" businesses in the Cape set up for Coloreds and for their workers -- even during the period before 1948? And what beach facilities has the "liberal" city council of Capetown created for the colored people? None. It was the NP government which had to provide these facilities, among others near Strandfontein, said Mr Wiley.

Now, it is a fact that people like to live in their own communities, with their own facilities and the management of their own community affairs. And where the same facilities cannot be provided for every group, they must be shared. That is the government's policy, said Mr Wiley.

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SOUTH AFRICA

TELEVISION DOCUMENTARIES ON BORDER WAR DISCUSSED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 16 Nov 81 p 2

[Article: "People at Home To See Life on the Border"]

[Text] Every South African should see the short series on the border war, a reality which is only a vague concept for us in our "safe" cities and villages, and only becomes a reality when a husband, a son, a fiance, a brother or a member of the family goes off "to the border," fades away with his return, and once in a while becomes vivid again with the announcement of the name of a casualty.

The two documentary programs in the series are entitled "War on the Border" and "Into Angola," and will be broadcast respectively next Tuesday and the following Tuesday at 8:30 pm. They will last approximately 35 minutes. Defense reporter Al Venter, who has given reports on quite a number of wars in this subcontinent -- among others, the ones in Mozambique and Zimbabwe --, is the commentator and producer of the series.

In these two films, an attempt is being made to give the people at home an idea of what life on the border is like. Because the war is a reality for every young man who has to spend some time in the service, because at some time part of his service will be spent on the border. The daily routine, the searching for landmines, tracking -- and the pleasure when a man, following patrol duty, can go stand under a makeshift shower or can drink a glass of beer in an equally makeshift bar -- can be seen.

The smouldering remains of the only church within a 40 kilometer radius, children who have to ride 30 kilometers in a landmine proof vehicle, children who are victims of landmines which explode about once every other week under a vehicle, and the powerful RPG-7 [Rocket Propelled Grenade] which can be fired by a child -- all of this is shown in the series.

"War on the Border" includes, among other things, conversations with two soldiers, who came from California and Canada respectively and who have joined the South African armed forces.

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SOUTH AFRICA

PLANS TO INCREASE DISTRIBUTION OF GASOHOL

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 17 Nov 81 p 1

[Article: "Wider Distribution of Gasoline With Alcohol"]

[Text] Johannesburg -- The area in Transvaal where a mixture of gasoline and alcohol is being marketed as an engine fuel, will shortly be expanded. By 1985, 70 percent of all engines and light commercial vehicles in South Africa will be able to use the mixture.

Currently, this mixture is only available in the area of Witwatersrand. The SAUK [South African Broadcasting Corporation] has announced that by the middle of next year, this will also be sold in Pretoria and Northern Transvaal.

SASOL 2

The oil companies expect that by 1985, this mixture will be available all over Transvaal, the Free State, and Northern Natal.

This mixture contains 10 percent alcohol, and the expansion of the marketing program will coincide with an increased production at the SASOL 2 [South African Oil Supply Company] plant near Secunda. Altogether, over the last year 700,000 liters were sold in the Witwatersrand area.

Help

The WNNR [Council for Scientific and Industrial Research] is studying the mixture of gasoline and diesel oil. A spokesman for the Automobile Association, Mr Fred Bothma, said that such a mixture would help correct the imbalance between the production of diesel oil and gasoline.

He expects that it will be marketed shortly in South Africa. In Europe, up to 30 percent gasoline is added to diesel oil.

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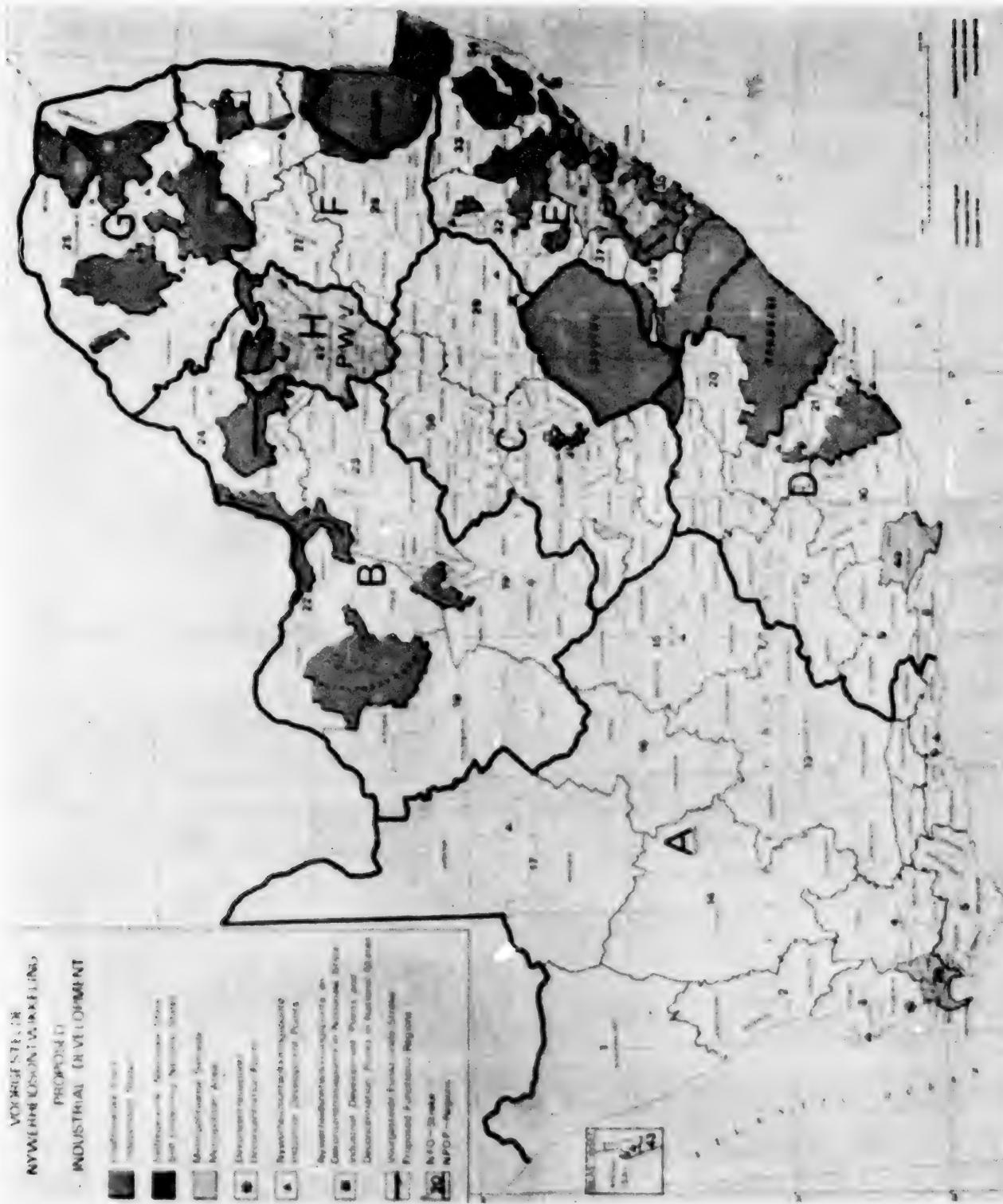
SOUTH AFRICA

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN PROPOSED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 17 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] Last week, during Prime Minister P.W. Botha's Good Hope deliberations in Capetown, the government proposal for industrial development was once again brought to the attention of the country's leading businessmen. The emphasis fell on the decentralization of industries and the measures to stimulate it. The dual, major purpose of the regional economic policy is a more balanced distribution of economic activities in the country and the promotion of economic development within and around the independent and self-governing states. The proposed industrial development is illustrated on this map. To begin with, the country is divided into eight development regions (A to H). The Western Cape falls under A, and that whole region is also called the Western Cape. The independent states are colored green and the self-governing states blue. The metropolitan areas are indicated in yellow. The red stars are where the decentralization points, bordering on the metropolitan areas, are being planned. Industrial growth can be decentralized to those points in order to reduce the pressure of the overconcentration of industries in the capital. Atlantis is the only decentralization point in the Western Cape. The red triangles on the map indicate industrial development points outside the national states. There are four such points in the Western Cape region: George, Upington, Vredenburg/Saldanha and De Aar. The red squares indicate industrial development and decentralization points within the national states.

[Photo map on following page.]



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DETAILS PROVIDED ON AGREEMENT WITH GDR

Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 13 Nov 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] A delegation from the German Democratic Republic (GDR) headed by Mr Wolfgang Bruckner, director general in the GDR's ministry of foreign trade, has been in our capital since the beginning of the week.

It has already begun meeting with our country's authorities. Yesterday afternoon the German delegation was received in turn by Minister Kwassivi Kpetigo of Industries and State-Owned Companies and Minister Koffi Walla of Commerce and Transportation.

The delegation's meeting with Minister (and central committee member) Kwassivi Kpetigo enabled both sides to identify the fields in which open and sincere cooperation between our two countries should be established.

Discussions therefore covered the economic, industrial and commercial relations existing between the GDR and Togo. The head of the German delegation, Mr Bruckner, and Minister Kpetigo spoke about technology transfer, processing industries, steel-working industries, petrochemicals, etc...

It was decided to send German experts to Togo to study all the ways in which the GDR could aid our country.

Next, the delegation visited Mr Koffi Walla, the minister of commerce and transportation (also a central committee member). Together they discussed possibilities of expanding and diversifying trade between the GDR and our country. They also decided to study areas in which the GDR could make a contribution in the fields of transportation and communications links.

Yesterday afternoon at the Ministry of Commerce and Transportation the head of the German delegation and the minister of commerce and transportation signed a trade agreement. The agreement is designed to promote trade between our two countries.

Following the signing of the agreement, Minister Walla said that this signing gives concrete expression to the friendship and cooperation that exist between Togo and the GDR. The accord, Minister Walla said, is the result of the opening-out policy of President Eyadema, who has made opening out toward new horizons a fundamental policy goal.

In his response, Mr Wolfgang Bruckner assured the Togolese authorities that he would do his best to see that the agreement bears fruit.

PEOPLE URGED TO PARTICIPATE IN GENERAL CENSUS

Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 7 Nov 81 p 4

[Excerpts] "Get yourself counted. How many of us are there in Togo? To find out, get yourself counted between 9 and 22 November."

A general census of the population and social environment will in fact be held on a nationwide basis between 9 and 22 November. The survey comes in response to a presidential decree in October 1980 ordering a general census.

Mr Koffi Adognon, director of statistics and national census coordinator, spoke to us in an interview about the importance and the objectives of a census.

The population, said Mr Adognon, is the foundation on which any economic and social development effort must be based, for every individual has a role to play in the nation, either in production or consumption of goods and services, a role that varies with his educational level, his training, his occupation, etc...The objective of the census, therefore, is to gain an understanding of the population in its various component parts, to quantify the impact of the different economic and social development plans on the population, in order to focus them better.

In addition to the national coordinator--who is responsible to the national council, which is responsible for organization and implementation in the field, keeping operational expenses down throughout the country and managing the utilization, analysis and publication of the data--two other coordinators share the tasks of management of supplies and central bureau administration. Below them, there are five regional directors. Then come 30 supervisors and, in order of decreasing rank, 170 inspectors, 759 team leaders and 3,454 census takers.

To those of our compatriots who fear that the data collected will primarily be used by the tax authorities, the director of statistics and national census coordinator has this response: "Under General of the Army Gnassingbe Eyadema, the head tax which the peasants were paying has been eliminated. As for the income tax, it is calculated on the basis of workers' pay slips. So that idea is false."

In fact, a census is intended to give a picture of the structure of the population at a single point in time.

The first census carried out in Togo, from 1958 to 1960, enumerated 1,500,000 inhabitants. The second was carried out 1 March to 30 April 1970 and showed a population of 1,950,000 inhabitants. The census being taken 9 to 22 November of this year will be the third. The provisional results will be known in one month, but it will be early in 1983 before the final tally is known.

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MODALITIES OF COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH ITALIAN UNIVERSITY

Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 17 Oct 81 p 4

[Excerpts] The University of Pavie (Italy) and the University of Benin, as we recall, signed a cooperation agreement in London on 7 October.

At that time, Carmelo Conte, secretary general of the African Institute for Private International Law, one of the promoters of the agreement, gave an interview in which he spoke about the scope of the agreement in terms of international cultural development.

According to Carmelo Conte, the full significance of the convention can only be understood by looking at it from three different perspectives.

The first relates to the unique realities of Togo, and the second to the geographical and historical conditions in which the Pavie course of study evolved. The third, he said, concerns the African world's social and political problems and their basic relationship to the problems of the modern world as a community of nations.

Speaking about the unique realities of Togo, Carmelo Conte said he was struck by the country's unusual physical conformation and its rich geographic diversity, as well as by the extraordinary variety of its people. This, he said, almost makes Togo seem a laboratory expressly created for experimentation in the social sciences.

The Terms of the Convention

Cognizant of the universal mission they both share to advance and diffuse knowledge, which brings progress to mankind and understanding between peoples,

Considering the determination of their two governments to strengthen the ties of friendship which unite Togo and Italy,

[The two universities] have agreed to maintain close cooperative relations between the various institutions of which they are constituted.

To this end, they will carry out exchanges of academics and researchers, students, documentary materials and information, within the limits of and according to the following modalities:

Article 1--An inter-university accord on teaching and research is hereby in effect between the University of Benin at Lome, hereinafter known as UBL, and the University of Pavia in Italy, hereinafter known as UPI.

Article 2--UBL and UPI will move ahead expeditiously to carry out exchanges of instructors, researchers and students.

Article 3--UBL will make known to UPI its permanent teaching personnel needs, particularly in the fields singled out for cooperation. UPI will facilitate the re-employment of teachers named by UPI for work in Lome upon their return to Italy.

Article 4--UBL will acquaint UPI with its needs with respect to the short, medium, or long-term assignment of Togolese personnel to work in Italy. Conversely, UPI pledges to welcome UBL teachers on short-term missions and to assist them in meeting all their needs.

Article 5--UPI will welcome research instructors and students from UBL who desire to complete their training or get specialized certification by meeting the same qualifications needed for its own certifications, and vice versa.

Article 6--UPI pledges to make available to UBL the services provided by its own cooperation agency (Telex, secretariat, office...) and vice versa.

Article 7--Each year the two sides will identify the priority programs. Each year the record of cooperative activities will be reviewed.

Article 8--The costs of implementation of articles 2, 3, 4 and 5 (travel costs, lodging)...will be borne by the university with which the instructor, researcher or guest student is affiliated, or by a cooperation agency, except where provided otherwise by special agreement.

In the context of teaching missions, lodging and additional hours will be provided by the host university.

Article 9--Each year the resources to be committed to carrying out the present accord will be decided between the two universities, on the one hand, and with the ministries concerned, on the other.

Article 10--The present accord may be modified by agreement of the two parties.

Article 11--The present accord is for a 5-year period, and may be renewed by tacit agreement anytime after the date of signing.

Article 12--The default of either institution in fulfilling its commitments releases the other side from its own commitments. The latter may terminate them by providing 6 months' notice in writing to the other party, the cancellation not taking effect, however, before the end of the academic year in progress.

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RECONSTRUCTION, REHABILITATION NEEDED BEFORE DEVELOPMENT CAN BE VIEWED

Paris EUROPE OUTREMER in French No 618, Jul 81 p 40

[Text] In 1962, Uganda seemed to look to independence with an economically promising future thanks to its agricultural resources. It is the world's fourth-ranking coffee producer. However, eight years of aberrant leadership, a war to free itself from Amin Dada's regime, political instability, insecurity and disorder have now made it a country which, before thinking about development, must rebuild and pick itself back up.

With a GDP of \$3,472,000,000 in 1979, Uganda had a per capita GDP of \$280. Agriculture, including forestry and fishing, represents 75 percent of the country's GDP and nearly 90 percent of all export receipts. Some 70 percent of the cultivated areas are used to produce food crops for local consumption (plantain bananas, manioc and millet). Coffee and cotton supply some 80 percent of all export receipts. Other income crops are sugar, tobacco and cacao.

Uganda is not rich in mining resources. The only large-scale extractive industry is copper. The manufacturing sector makes up some 5 percent of the GDP. Figures for all manufacturing production show that it reached its highest level in 1970 and that since that time, it has steadily dropped.

A landlocked country, Uganda has access to the sea only by virtue of cooperation agreements with Tanzania and Kenya. A railroad directly links Uganda with Mombasa (Kenya). The road system is one of the best in Africa.

Development Plans

At the present time, emphasis is mainly placed on the construction and rehabilitation phase (January 1981-June 1982) of the country's 10-year development Plan. It is difficult to make long-term financial predictions because to a great extent, they depend on the outcome of work underway. Nevertheless, the progress of the economy will be linked to income from the two main export products, improvements in subsistence agriculture and diversification of the industrial sector.

The amount of foreign aid required in order to implement short-term reconstruction plans is put at \$1.4 billion. For the entire decade, the aid needed for investments will total \$4.4 billion and another \$5 billion will be needed to support the balance of payments.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

Dec. 18, 1981